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## Kenyon Collegian - June 30, 1944

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# KENYON COLLEGIAN

Founded 1856

Vol. 4  
No. 5

Gambier, Ohio.

June 30, 1944.

6<sup>th</sup> Wartime Commencement

Results of Bishop's Conference

WHY KENYON ?

I.R.C. Returns To Campus

Opinion Research Committee

# THE KENYON COLLEGIAN

Editor—Charles Allen

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Ed Coolidge Dick King

Business Manager Joe Koelliker

Staff—Bob Elliot, Don Martin,  
George Kauffass, Milton Saville,  
Lloyd Shawber, Ricardo Pesquera,  
John Hartman

Sports Editor—Chuck J. Anthony

## WHY KENYON?

How many of us have paused to reflect on the causes which created Kenyon College? How many of us have deeply pondered the ideals for which Philander Chase strove? How many of us, in relation to these ideals, have thought of the course which our college is now sailing. How many of us have examined these principles and considered them in connection with the future of our school? The answer, sad to relate, is that not too many of us have taken these things very seriously. The ideals which Philander Chase envisaged in his long and difficult struggle to found an institution based on the principle of Christianity were surely worth a great deal because of the tremendous effort he exerted in gaining his goal. The very fact that our college is established upon such lofty principles, fought for and preserved by such a founder as ours, should make us feel proud of the spirit which was Chase's and which lingers "on the hill" in many ways. We must admit that our foundation was certain and solid. Chase afforded the past's reply as to — Why Kenyon?

But have we closely followed this fine model which has been set for us? In our college life, which to some seems to grind away day-by-day, have we lost sight of the destination marked for us? Do we consciously plan our every step in the policies of administration, faculty and student with his ideals in mind? Do we live among one another in constant awareness of these ideals? Are we adjusting our education according to these principles? Today might return a different answer than did yesterday to the question—

Why Kenyon? As for the future of Kenyon College do you think that the Christian principles of Chase are outmoded and impediments to the progress which you would advocate for the school; or do you think that we have deviated from the standard and the future should witness a return to these ideals? The future holds the answer of — Why Kenyon? — and you can help to determine it. Think seriously and thoroughly!

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

I felt like jumping into the Kokesing when I received my last college bill. The item which put this desperate idea into my head was labeled "Room Rent."

I have been here five terms—when I first came the "Room Rent" was forty-five dollars a term—the amount which the college bulletin indicated as "typical."

Well, to make a long story short, the amount has crawled through the fifties. This term "Room Rent" has reached the all-time high of sixty dollars a term.

I don't like "bitching"—especially about a thing which the college considers expedient. However I should like to say that it might be more considerate of the college to prepare us for such an increase in college expenses and explain to us why the "Room Rent" has sky-rocketed in this manner. A change in that amusing "forty-five dollars" allotted to Room Rent in the catalogue might not be a bad idea.

I can't say that I've noticed the living conditions improving to such an extent to warrant an increase in room rent.

Discontentedly yours,  
M L O S V L E

Dear Editor:

I should like to know whether there are any objections to chapel attendance minus coats during the hot weather. I suppose it is a bit irregular, but just what is the ruling in regard to this.

Yours truly,  
John Hartman

## COMMENCEMENT

Three seniors were given diplomas by President Gordon K. Chalmers on June 24 in the Speech Building. Robert Arthur Montigney received his degree magna cum laude; John Wilson Montigney II, cum laude; and Edwin Channing Coolidge, summa cum laude. The Ingham prize in chemistry was presented to E. C. Coolidge. At the commencement luncheon it was announced that Robert Montigney had been awarded the Anderson Trophy.

## PROMOTIONS

President Chalmers has announced advancement in rank of Assistant Professor Charles S. Thornton to the rank of Associate Professor in Biology beginning in the academic year 1944-1945; of Associate Professor Bayes M. Norton to Professor of Chemistry beginning the academic year 1944-1945; of Associate Professor Philip B. Rice to Gay Despard Goff Professor of Philosophy beginning in the academic year 1944-1945.

President Chalmers also announced the appointment of Mrs. F. William Kahrl as Visiting Instructor in Mathematics for this summer half-term.

## BISHOPS CONFER

During the days of June 22 and 23 a group of bishops, largely from the Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia area, under the leadership of the Rt. Rev. Beverley D. Tucker, Bishop of Ohio, met to determine the future of Bexley Theological Seminary.

In the past Bexley, now affiliated with the Virginia Theological Seminary as a war-time expedient, has been largely a seminary which attracted men primarily from the Ohio dioceses. There have been some men of the church who have thought that Bexley should be enlarged and improved so that it would attract men from a larger area. The general conclusion of this conference was that such a proposal as the latter would be most wise. The future of Bexley is intended to be of larger scope and plans are to be drawn up to comply with this purpose.

## ASSEMBLY SPEAKER

The Assembly speaker on Tuesday, June 27, was President Chalmers. He gave a word of welcome to the new freshmen and spoke on the relationship of a Kenyon education with the war.

## OPINION RESEARCH COMMITTEE

A new group has been founded here at Kenyon College. Under the impressive title of the O.R.C., or Opinion Research Committee, a group of students have banded together for the purpose of recording student opinion concerning many issue which will arise during our stay at Kenyon College. The committee consists of the following men: Charles Allen, chairman; Milton Saville, John Hartman, Richard King, Donald Martin, George Kaulfuss, Ricardo Pesquera, Lloyd Shawber, and John Gulick. The first question will explore: Kenyon College its present conditions and future possibilities.

## THE I.R.C.

The International Relations Club at Kenyon is one of a great number of chapters sponsored by the Carnegie Peace Endowment Organization. The Kenyon chapter was started in 1926 and has been in continuous existence until the last year.

The Cahall wished to meet all men interested in the organization in the Lounge, Friday at 7:00 P.M.

## TRUSTEES MEET

Gambier, June 19 — At its annual meeting Saturday, June 17th, the Board of Trustees of Kenyon College voted to raise \$250,000 for library facilities and books. While many details of the plan remain to be decided, such as whether to build an entire new building or to expand the present one, it was determined that the fund to be raised would provide for building facilities, books, and endowment.

The Board of Trustees also recorded its concern for additional dormitory facilities for the College. Among other projects under serious consideration for the future is the construction of a field house and other additional athletic facilities.

The usual reappointments and arrangements with the members of the faculties for the year 1944-1945 were concluded. The current arrangement with the Virginia Theological Seminary, whereby Dean Roach and the Bexley students are in residence in Alexandria, will be continued for 1944-1945.

The Army has not yet determined whether to send a new training detachment to Kenyon. The civilian liberal arts college will continue its work on the accelerated program.

## THE BEST BAD SPELLER

By Harold Whitehall

From the time of Caxton to the Industrial Revolution, correct spelling was the mark of literary professionalism, mark of the printer, editor, and paid writer. From peer to pauper, the rest of society considered correctness (if indeed it considered it at all) as picayunish. High born noblewomen like Lady Brilliana Harley and the scandalous Lady Wentworth, learned queens like Elizabeth, Revolutionary War generals like Putnam, local administrators like the New England Town Clerks all spelled the English language with a charming and sometimes ludicrous informality. The Kenyon College freshman who writes (or does he?) I should of done it and the Columbia sophomore who inscribes learned theses on the subject of propagandist offices sin in excellent historical company.

But of all bad spellers of English, the best, strangest, most gifted was an 18th century American blacksmith: John Bate (1700-1784) of Sharon, Connecticut. His chief rivals to the bad spelling title— even the fabulous 'Lord' Timothy Dexter of Newburyport, Mass., who made a fortune selling snow shovels to African natives and left all his punctuation for three blank pages at the end of his book— at least vary their spellings on the basis of a conventional norm. John Bate, as becomes a genius, invented a norm of his own. In its own way, his Account Book (1760-1784), which I recently discovered in the attic of a New England farmhouse, is a masterpiece of human ingenuity. Its author lived and died in complete obscurity; yet now, some hundred and sixty years after his death, he has become one of the brightest luminaries on the horizon of American linguistics. There is immortality in good bad spelling.

To understand Bate's spellings, and consequently to rediscover the pronunciation upon which they are based, we need first to understand his system. Briefly, it consists of spelling long and short vowels of similar sound by the same symbol and using consonants according to their alphabetical names. Thus Bate's bet is both beet and bit; his bat is beat, bet, bate, and bat; his bot is bought, bott, boat, and but; his fool is both fool and full. Gaxen, in spite of its appearance, is Jackson, and bild sider is nothing but boiled cider. Once these simple principles

are understood, Bate's life is an open book, or as he would put it an opn spalen bok, to us. We can sympathize with his purchase of 100 of ponkns son smol & rotn, with the labor of pollen haf a nakor of flax, with the damage that scres crators did in his parster. We can deplore what happened to ol cas & dros ol lex et out (one case and drawers all legs worm-eaten out), nod sagely as we read of his frequent purchases of rom by the gog or cort, and exclaim at the high price of 3 booshels of petators.

To the linguist interested in Early American Pronunciation, Bate's spelling give all kinds of curious information. For instance, he obviously pronounced all words containing the conventional symbol ea with the sound which we have now in late, hate, raid, etc. Witness bans, 'beans, 'wat, 'cat, 'daken, 'leacon, Waue, 'acive, etc. Like many Easterners and New Yorkers of today, he used r as a kind of lubricant to ease hiatuses between words and inside words: staken storks, 'stacking stalks, 'clorth cloth, 'parstor pasture, shuen 2 hors corkt ol round 'shoeing two horses calked all round. In his pronunciation, the ending -ing had lost its final consonant: shuen, poken 'picking, chopen 'chopping, neten 'knitting, spalen 'spelling, drasen clorth 'dressing cloth, etc.

And so we may drink a toast to John Bate on a nap of tode, and laus hem to his daily occupations, whether they be halpen lod tember, hopen boxets, shuen horses, maken ogers, neten 1 par of stokns, celen hogs, or moerely worken at the cold pet.

## KANT'S CRITIQUE OF PURE REASON

In reading Kant's Critique of Pure Reason I find that one question which he bases his topic on is: what is knowledge? This is the question I will try to interpret.

Kant makes the remark that an idea taken by itself whether it be man, earth or heat is not knowledge. In order to become knowledge, the ideas of man, earth, and heat must be combined with other ideas. Examples: Man is a responsible being; the earth is a planet; and that expands bodies. Hence the claim that all knowledge is formulated



(continued from preceding page)  
into propositions. "All knowledge is judgment, but not every judgment is knowledge."

There are two kinds of judgments: synthetic and analytic. Analytic judgment merely analyzes an idea, without adding anything to it. Example: Bodies are extended. The extended adds nothing to the subject that is not already contained in it. This judgment tells us there is nothing new, it does not increase our knowledge. Hence, on the other hand, when he makes the statement: "The earth is a planet." He makes a synthetic judgment, i.e. I join to the idea of the world a new predicate, the idea of a planet, which cannot be said to be inseparable from the idea of the earth.

Hence, synthetic judgments enrich, extend and increase our knowledge, and alone constitute knowledge, which is not the case with analytic judgment.

Kant now makes an important reservation. Not every synthetic judgment is necessarily scientific knowledge. In order to constitute real scientific knowledge, a judgment must be true in all cases. When one says, "It is cool outside," he is more or less making a synthetic judgment, but it is accidental, for it may be warm tomorrow, hence it is not a scientific proposition. But, if you say heat expands, you are making a statement that will be as true today as it will be thousands of years from now; you state a necessary proposition and a concept so-called.

But, do I have the right to affirm this proposition is universally true in every instance? Does experience reveal to me all cases, and are there no possible cases in which heat does not expand the bodies which it usually expands. Heine says, "Science always furnishes only a limited number of cases, it cannot yield necessity and universality." Hence a judgment based solely on experiences cannot constitute scientific knowledge. In order to be necessary, a judgment must rest on a rational basis: it must be rooted in reason as well as in observation; it must be a judgment "a priori" as he calls it.

Now mathematics, physics consist of synthetic judgments "a priori". The one can say that, knowledge may be defined as "a priori judgment a priori".

The fundamental problem which the

Kantian criticism undertakes to solve is the following: "Under what conditions is knowledge possible?" (How can we form synthetic judgments a priori?)

Things possibly provided the senses, furnished all the materials for a judgment, and reasoned the cement needed to unite them. Take the proposition already cited. Heat expands bodies. This proposition contains two distinct elements.

- (1) The elements furnished by sensation.
- (2) An element not given by sensation, but derived solely from the intellect.

"What is true of our example is true of every scientific judgment. Every scientific judgment necessarily contains sensible elements and pure or rational elements. In denying the former, idealism ignores the fact that persons born blind have not idea of color, and, consequently, no notion of light; in denying the rational, innate, a priori element, sensationalism forgets that the most refined senses of the idiot are incapable of suggesting a scientific notion to him. The critical philosophy occupies a place between these two extreme theories, and recognizes both the role of sensibility and that of pure reason in the formation of our judgments. --X.Y.Z.

#### IN A MOMENT OF SUNSET By McRynolds

Come to tryst with Gregory, George.  
On some darkened porch  
To overlook a span of pasture field--  
No shooting its tufts of green  
Sward.

We'll sing a song; our memories unfold.

#### Memories--

Haunting glimpses  
Into the world of yesterday.  
Blending half-tones  
That crase my soul  
And tug all too strongly  
On the strings of my heart.

#### Memories--

Haunting melodies  
That lure me into the spell of their mag  
And leave my heart no rest.

#### Sounds and voices--

All too diffusing,  
They steep my heart  
With the tears of remembrance  
As sweep over me  
With remorse on their wing.



Kenyon College's Vaunted baseball nine fell victim to the heat on the Sunday of June 19th and lost to the Shellmar team of the Mt Vernon League by a score of 11-4. This game was the deciding factor in the first-half playoffs.

Aided by several errors Shellmar scored three runs in the initial phase Kenyon retaliated when J'Anthony tripled Allen from first-base to account for Kenyon's lone run of six innings. Kenyon took advantage of a let-down on the part of pitcher Beck

and bunched several hits to garner the remaining three runs. The splendid hurling of Beck plus the heat made it a miserable day for the Lords.

Highlights of the afternoon: "Ty Cobb" Stamler's one-handed stab of a sure home-run elcuted to deep left-field; a triple-pickles which affected a sit-down strike on the part of Beck; mgr. Kaulfuss made his debut when center-fielder Allen faded from the scene because of heat prostration. Allen claimed the trees were very beautiful but didn't know where he was!

#### MID-SEASON AVERAGES

PLAYER	A.B.	HITS	S.O.	AVERAGE
J'Anthony	28	17	3	.607
Allen	9	4	1	.444
Willis	13	5	1	.385
J. Montigney	21	6	5	.285
R. Montigney	26	8	4	.307
Kasai	24	6	3	.250
Stamler	27	7	11	.252
King	8	1	6	.125
McGregor	19	3	6	.157

NOTE: The following have been awarded varsity letters in baseball:  
 Charles Allen, Chuck J'Anthony, Jack Kasai, E. Leopold, R. MacGlave,  
 Charles McGregor, J. Montigney, R. Montigney (Capt), Don Platt,  
 Jack Stamler, Bob Willis and G. Kaulfuss, mgr.